

XV. *On Byrsops, and some allied genera.* By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., &c.

[Read June 1st, 1887.]

PLATE XI.

ONLY one species of *Byrsops** has, I believe, been described since 1842, when Schönherr enumerated twenty-five. I have now in the following pages described fourteen, which I have not been able to identify with any of his descriptions. To these I have added a few others, chiefly new generic forms, belonging to the same sub-family.

With Lacordaire's "*Byrsopsides vrais*" I place *Synthocus*, it having the same prothoracic canal as *Byrsops*. These and the other genera of this section of *Byrsopinae* may be better understood by the following table:—

Intermediate coxæ contiguous.

Prothorax spined at the sides HOPLITOTRACHELUS, Schön.

Prothorax not spined.

Tarsi elongate BYRSOPS, Schön.

Tarsi not elongate.

Funicle six-jointed DYEROCERA.

Funicle seven-jointed.

Club adnate DAULAXIUS.

Club not adnate.

First abdominal segment distinct IXODICUS, Pasc.

First abdominal segment combined

with the second LIASOTUS.

* The genus was first distinguished by Schönherr in 1826 under the name of *Cryptops* (Curc. Disp. Meth., p. 65); previous writers—Thunberg, Wiedemann, &c.—had confounded it with *Brachycerus*. Schönherr subsequently changed the name to *Byrsops*. He spoke of its species being from the Cape and Bengal, but as it is exclusively South African, it would be interesting to know what were the insects he mistook for *Byrsops*. They were in Westermann's collection at Copenhagen.

Intermediate coxæ not contiguous.

Metasternum pointed anteriorly.

Scrobes curving beneath the eye SYNTHOCUS, Schön.

Scrobes straight in front of the eye.

Pectoral canal narrow, deep OPHRYODOTUS.

Pectoral canal broad, shallow PEZERPES.

Metasternum broad and truncate anteriorly EURYXENA.

The following is a list of the species described in this paper:—

<i>Byrsops socia.</i>	<i>Byrsops vicaria.</i>
„ <i>plumbea.</i>	„ <i>tersula.</i>
„ <i>scapularis.</i>	„ <i>eximia.</i>
„ <i>mendica.</i>	„ <i>farinosa.</i>
„ <i>alveata.</i>	<i>Daulaxius stolatus.</i>
„ <i>intermedia.</i>	<i>Dyrocera grvida.</i>
„ <i>glaucescens.</i>	<i>Liasotus ovis.</i>
„ <i>terrena.</i>	<i>Ophryodotus singularis.</i>
„ <i>encausta.</i>	<i>Pezerpes rugosus.</i>
„ <i>vittigera.</i>	<i>Euryxena bruchoides.</i>
<i>Spartecerus infaustus</i> (accidentally figured).	

1. Edge of declivity* rounded.

Byrsops socia.

B. subovata, squamositate subsilacea nitida tecta; rostro sat elongato, basi angustiore, leviter reticulatim foveato; prothorace angustato, ante medium incurvato, antice late sulcato; elytris oblongo-quadratis, triseriatim tuberculatis, dorso fere in medio et juxta basin macula communi umbrina notatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. S. Africa.

Subovate, covered with a somewhat glossy greyish yellow squamosity; † head rather narrow, superciliary ridges strongly raised; rostrum rather long, narrowed at the base, slightly reticulately pitted in front; prothorax rather longer than broad, incurved at the sides to the middle and thence rounded to the base, coarsely pitted, the apex with a larger pit or groove; elytra oblong-quadrate, much broader than the prothorax at the base, each with three rows of mammilliform tubercles, the inner one commencing behind

* In the *Byrsopinae* the elytra are generally suddenly bent down or truncate behind, the vertical portion constituting the “declivity.” Our genus *Gronops* is an exception.

† What is by some entomologists called a “squamosity” is intended to represent the *modern* Latin “indumentum,” for which our language has no equivalent. In reality squamosity is nothing more than very minute scales, never overlapping, and not always contiguous.

the middle, of seven tubercles, each gradually smaller to the apex, the second of seven, including one at the base nearer the suture, the outer row of eight, the last three much the smallest, the interstices rather closely and coarsely punctured, at the base a common bilobed and just before the middle a quadrate spot composed of short erect umber hairs; legs dotted with long white setæ.

Allied to *B. buccellaria* (the type of the genus), but, *inter alia*, with a narrower head and prothorax, the latter longer than broad, and the elytra quadrate, with the tubercles mammilliform.

Byrsops plumbea. (Pl. XI., fig. 7).

B. ovata, nigra, squamis minutis albidis confertim vestita, ad latera elytrorum maculis plurimis niveis ornata; rostro breve, angusto, subgibboso, impunctato; elytris latis, modice convexis, minus tuberculatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cape.

Ovate, black, clothed above with minute, whitish, non-contiguous scales; head broad, convex in front, and with low superciliary ridges; rostrum short, narrow, gibbous in the middle, and without grooves or punctures; club of the antennæ stout, and as long as the funicle; prothorax transverse, very slightly rounded at the apex, the disc irregular, dotted with a few glossy black granules; scutellum transverse, covered with ferruginous hairs; elytra in the middle nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, with numerous shallow punctures placed in irregular lines, each elytron with two rows of tubercles, the inner with three, the middle with five, and the outer with seven, the latter with the tubercles compressed and continuous, between the outer and close to the middle row a black stripe, the deflexed sides with well-limited spots composed of snowy scales; body beneath blackish, suture between the two basal segments of the abdomen nearly obsolete; legs covered with whitish scales, and dotted with longish setæ.

The black derm just visible between the white scales, which are also present in the punctures, especially on the elytra, gives a leaden hue to this species. The spots on the sides are probably liable to unite.

Byrsops scapularis.

B. late subovata, indumento, vel squamis minutis, subnitide griseis dense tecta; rostro crasso, leviter foveato; prothorace rude

foveato, in medio subsulcato; elytris subquadratis, prothorace fere duplo latioribus, tuberculis conicis numerosis triseriatim dispositis, unum humerale majus. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cape.

Broadly subovate, covered with a slightly glossy greyish squamosity, or with minute scales; head broad, over each eye an angular superciliary ridge; rostrum short, four rows of shallow pits posteriorly; funicle rather short, slender; prothorax broad and rounded at the sides, convex, and roughly pitted above, the middle with a shallow groove, and a few glossy black granules, more or less united on the deflected sides; elytra subquadrate, much broader at the base than the prothorax, the sides subparallel, each elytron with three rows of mostly manmilliform contiguous tubercles, the inner row towards the base of a few oblong slightly raised tubercles or merely a raised line, the intermediate and outer rows commencing near the base, the largest tubercle at the shoulder, the intervals irregularly and closely pitted, the deflected sides with mostly very large and approximate pits, the declivity with a row of smaller tubercles, a continuation of the inner row; body beneath with a dull greyish squamosity, second abdominal segment marked off from the first by a very distinct suture; legs with whitish scales and dotted with black setæ.

Compared with *B. buccellaria* this species has contiguous and larger tubercles, coarser foveæ, and on the shoulders a rounded and prominent callus-like tubercle.

Byrsops mendica.

B. ovata; squamositate obscure grisea sat laxè tecta; rostro subangusto, ruguloso; prothorace antice constricto, postice convexo, apicem versus profunde trifoveato; elytris breviter ovatis, triseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis magnis; tarsis crassiusculis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Cape.

Ovate; rather thinly covered with a dull greyish squamosity; head broad, superciliary ridges raised; rostrum somewhat narrow, scarcely longer than the head, roughish, dotted with a few short setæ; prothorax not longer than broad, indistinctly tuberculate, constricted anteriorly, and markably convex behind, near the apex three deep foveæ, and at the base two short raised tuberculiform lines; elytra shortly ovate, each with three lines of mostly stout approximate tubercles, the outer row with a larger tubercle at the shoulder followed by six gradually smaller ones, except the last,

intermediate row of five gradually larger tubercles towards the declivity, inner row of two large tubercles continuous with three small ones on the declivity, itself forming with its fellow a shallow groove, the interstices finely punctured; beneath and legs roughly squamose, setigerous; tarsi stout.

This species may be placed after *B. Hopei*, but it is much smaller, with narrower rostrum, the inner row of tubercles confined to the edge of the declivity, &c.

Byrsops alveata.

B. subovata, squamositate grisea dense tecta; rostro antice bisulcato; prothorace in medio carinis angustis altis duabus munito; elytris breviter ovatis, tuberculis majusculis triseriatim dispositis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cape.

Subovate, densely covered with a greyish squamosity; superciliary ridges semicircular; rostrum longer than the head, with three stout ridges forming two deep grooves between them, the outer ridge joined to the superciliary ridge; prothorax subcylindrical, four-ridged, the two middle ridges linear and raised, forming a narrow groove between them, the lateral ridges interrupted, the interspaces more or less excavated; elytra shortly ovate, each with three rows of tubercles, the outer row of six large oval ones, the intermediate row of four, two only before the declivity, the inner of four, all the tubercles more or less contiguous at the base, and coarsely pitted between the rows, at the base near the suture an oval patch of brown closely-set hairs; legs dotted with slender black setæ; tarsi rather long.

The sculpture of the rostrum and prothorax and the larger tubercles on the elytra at once distinguishes this species. It may be placed after *B. lutosa*.

Byrsops intermedia.

B. ovata, squamositate saturate grisea sat tenuiter tecta; rostro longiore, pauci-foveato; prothorace subcylindrico, in medio leviter sulcato, antice utrinque late excavato; elytris ovatis, triseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis majusculis, approximatis vel subapproximatis, basi singulorum macula silacea notatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cape.

Ovate, dark grey, with a pale slightly interrupted squamosity; superciliary ridges raised, a smaller ridge bounding the base of the

rostrum, this longer than the head, flattish in front, with about eight foveæ; prothorax subcylindrical, broadly grooved in the middle, with a large fovea on each side anteriorly, rest of the prothorax and sides sparsely and finely punctured; elytra ovate, each with three rows of tubercles, these rather large, mostly conical, more or less approximate, and confined to the edge of the declivity, the inner row of six, the first tubercle connected with an elevated ridge extended from the base, the second row of six large tubercles, the first oblong and out of the line of the remainder, third row of eight tubercles, interspaces moderately punctured; abdomen with a few coarse punctures; legs with many short setæ; tarsi rather stout.

This species may be placed near *B. buccellaria*, but it has no central spot on the elytra, and it has much broader tarsi.

Byrsops terrena.

B. ovata, squamositate sordide grisea tecta; rostro brevi, crassiusculo, pauci-foveato; prothorace sat valde transverso, disco granulis parvis nitide nigris adspersis; elytris sat breviter ovatis, singulis carinis tuberculatis tribus munitis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. South Africa.

Ovate, uniformly covered with an opaque earthy greyish squamosity; head broad, superciliary ridges scarcely raised; rostrum thickish, shorter than the head, convex, and with few foveæ in front; prothorax much broader than long, with remote lines, each consisting of a few small glossy black granules; elytra rather shortly ovate, each with three slightly raised lines dotted with small mammilliform non-approximate tubercles, nearly obsolete on the declivity, the interstices finely punctured; body beneath with a roughish squamosity, that on the legs of a silvery hue; tibiæ and tarsi dotted with many black setæ.

Allied to *B. rana*, but larger, broader, the elytra more tuberculate, only slightly punctured, and the prothorax without the white spot at the side.

Byrsops glaucescens.

B. ovata, squamositate griseo-alba tecta; fronte carinula obliqua instructa; rostro antice pauci-foveato, basi tuberculo ovali instructo; prothorace cylindrico, basin versus tuberculis quatuor setigeris utrinque dispositis; elytris breviter ovatis, dorso etuberculatis; tarsis latis. Long. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. S. Africa.

Ovate, covered with a greyish-white squamosity (to the naked eye having a glaucous tint), and with a few minute black setæ above; superciliary ridges raised, front with two lesser oblique ridges bounding the base of the rostrum, this of moderate length, marked with four foveæ in front, the base with an oval tubercle; prothorax cylindrical, rather longer than broad, anteriorly with three large concavities, posteriorly two lines, each of four setigerous tubercles, having a short groove between them; elytra shortly ovate, each with three rows of tubercles, the inner row of one tubercle only posteriorly and three on the declivity, the second row with four, including one at the declivity and two at the apex, the outer or lateral row with five, at the base two raised lines, rest of the elytra obsoletely punctured except the line near the suture, at the commencement of the declivity a black curved transverse line; body beneath and legs with a dense squamosity; tarsi dilated.

The broad tarsi—an exception to the characters of the genus—and the disk of the elytra non-tuberculate, with the well-defined black apical line, will at once distinguish this pretty little species.

2. Edge of the declivity angulate.

Byrsops encausta. (Pl. XI., fig. 6).

B. oblonga, squamis minutis argenteo-griseis tecta; capite antice convexo; rostro integro, leviter foveato; prothorax trisulcato; elytris plaga communi basali, apice posticeque bifida, fusco-hirsuta notatis, postice tuberculatis; tarsis elongatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Africa.

Oblong, the elytra especially covered with minute silvery grey scales, those on the head and prothorax more decidedly grey; head convex in front, a curved shallow depression marking it off from the rostrum, this stoutish, entire, and indistinctly pitted; prothorax nearly parallel at the sides, irregularly pitted, the three largest pits anteriorly, the middle one forming part of a longitudinal groove; elytra much broader than the prothorax, but not at the base, each with a row of four or five small tubercles at the side of the disc and another row of large tubercles on the inflexed side, between these a brown stripe varying in certain lights, posteriorly near the suture two small tubercles, the declivity also with tubercles, the largest near the angle, a large oblong dark brown patch, composed of erect hairs, but not extending to the

declivity, and its two extremities bifid; legs dotted with slender black setæ; tarsi slender; suture between the two basal segments of the abdomen marked by a row of larger punctures.

The stripes or patches on the elytra of this and neighbouring species are made up of short erect closely-set hairs—a modification of scales.

Byrsops vittigera. (Pl. XI., fig. 4).

B. oblongo-ovata, squamis minutis griseo-albis tecta; rostro angusto, integro, antice sex-foveato; elytris lineis vittis duabus abbreviatis umbrino-notatis, postice tuberculatis; tarsis elongatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Cape.

Head in front broadly convex, superciliary ridges nearly obsolete; rostrum with a double row of six foveæ on the basal half; prothorax rather longer than broad, slightly rounded at the sides, irregularly and unequally pitted, anteriorly three deeper and larger pits, and at the base an oblong depression; elytra broader than the prothorax, each with three raised lines on the disc, and a fourth on the deflected side, the inner and third short, the intermediate towards the declivity developing into three narrow and gradually larger tubercles, on the declivity a smaller and more conical tubercle, between the lines and at the deflected sides rows of punctures extending to the apex, on each side of the suture an umber-coloured stripe, not extending to the declivity, composed of erect hairs, and followed by two tubercles; legs dotted with black setæ; tarsi long and linear.

Possibly an ally of *B. retusus*, described by Boheman from a specimen without head and legs. The tarsi are unusually long and slender.

Byrsops vicaria.

B. oblonga, subtilissime granulata, squamis minutis griseis tecta; rostro crassiusculo, integro, antice obsolete foveato; elytris vitta communi basali fusca notatis, postice tuberculatis; tarsis elongatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Cape.

Allied to the last but narrower, with only one stripe on the disc of the elytra, and the upper surface dotted with very small glossy black granules; head and rostrum as in the last, but the latter shorter and stouter; prothorax broader and very slightly pitted, except the three anterior pits, which are just as strongly marked;

elytra with the outer line on the disc well developed, the tubercles more mammilliform, the deflected sides only striate-punctate, the interstices raised; legs dotted with black setæ; tarsi not so slender; faint trace of a suture between the first and second abdominal segments.

Byrsops tersula. (Pl. XI., fig. 8).

B. oblonga, griseo-squamosa fusco varia; rostro basi sex-punctato; prothorace antice transversim constricto; elytris tuberculis magnis triseriatim instructis, interstitiis fuscis seriatim punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Africa.

Oblong, covered with minute greyish and brownish scales; head broad, a small round superciliary ridge, front irregularly punctured; rostrum narrow, with a double row of six punctures at the base; prothorax convex, rounded at the sides, and about as long as broad, the apex slightly produced with a transverse impression behind it, the disc roughly punctured in the middle, punctures at its sides smaller and less approximate, the sides and middle striped with brown; elytra not twice the length of the prothorax, disc seriate-punctate, each with three rows of tubercles, all conical and gradually larger to the proclivity, the interval between the first and second rows with a double row of punctures, the inner and outer rows with three tubercles each, the intermediate with five, the last of this row much the largest, on the declivity one mammilliform and two or three smaller tubercles, the deflexed sides with numerous scattered punctures; first abdominal suture nearly obsolete; legs dotted with long setæ or hairs.

The intervals between the rows of tubercles have a brownish hue, but the outer stripe is dark brown. A pretty little species slightly resembling *B. vittigera*.

Byrsops eximia. (Pl. XI., fig. 5).

B. oblonga, subparallela, squamis minutis roseo-griseis vestita, linea lanceolata suturali, postice abbreviata, fusca ornata, discoque ad latera fusca; rostro carinis tribus abbreviatis instructo. Long. 5½ lin.

Hab. Cape.

Narrowly oblong, the side nearly parallel, clothed with very minute rose-grey scales; head broad, superciliary ridges well developed: rostrum constricted at the base, in front three carinæ,

but not extending to the apex; antennæ black; scape thick; funicle linear, slender, the two basal joints elongate; club large, ovate; prothorax oblong, grooved in the middle, irregularly punctured, and three oblong depressions anteriorly; elytra slightly broader in the middle than at the base, unequally and nearly obsoletely seriate-punctate, disc on each side with a row of small tubercles terminating at the declivity in a large tubercle, and a smaller one nearer the suture, sides of the disc obliquely inflexed and dark brown, on the suture, but extending to the declivity, a dark chocolate-brown lanceolate stripe composed of densely packed erect short hairs, the declivity itself clouded with brown, with one larger and four smaller tubercles on each side of the suture; body beneath and legs pale ferruginous, the latter elongate and dotted with numerous long black setæ.

I have a specimen—agreeing with another in the British Museum—labelled *B. amplexicollis*, Wiedm., to which this species is closely allied, but it does not agree with Boheman's description (Schönherr, vi., 2, p. 390); indeed, if the character of the tarsi is correct ("tarsis subtus dense nigro-pilosis") it can hardly belong to the genus.

Byrsops farinosa.

B. oblonga, silacea, squamis minutis albidis tecta; rostro longiusculo, gibboso, obsolete punctato; prothorace convexo, vix punctato; elytris supra planatis, ad latera modice rotundatis, lineatim leviter punctatis, postice tuberculis parvis marginatis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. South Africa.

Oblong, pale brownish yellow clothed with minute whitish scales; head broadly concave between the two elevated superciliary ridges; rostrum rather longer, narrowed at the base, gibbous, obsoletely punctured; antennæ small, the funicle gradually stouter to the club; prothorax convex, rather longer than broad, constricted anteriorly, scarcely punctured; elytra moderately rounded at the sides, abruptly declivous behind, the disc flat, with very small punctures in lines, the deflexed sides with broad rather shallow grooves, and covered with brownish yellow scales, the disc at the declivity margined with above a dozen small round tubercles, and about the same number, but much smaller, at the side; body beneath rusty-brown, legs mottled with the same colour, and dotted with small black setæ; tarsi with the claw-joint cylindrical and longer than the others together.

To the naked eye a pale fawn-coloured species with scarcely any punctuation, and with only very small marginal tubercles.

DAULAXIUS.

Caput depressum; rostrum subangustum; scrobes breves, obliquæ. Antennæ breviusculæ; funiculus septem articulatus, articulo ultimo ad clavam arcu applicato. Elytra convexa, ampliata. Rima pectoralis profunda. Pedes validi; tarsi breves incrassati.

The last joint of the funicle intimately with, and indeed forming part of, the club, and the thick tarsi, are the principal technical characters of this new genus, differentiating it from *Byrsops*. The facies is that of a *Brachycerus*. It may be noticed that the light-coloured scales are linear or lanceolate, with a deep median groove, those on the tibiæ standing well out from the surface; the darker scales are smaller, many of them having a small central puncture.

Daulaxius stolatus. (Pl. XI., fig. 11).

D. validus, squamis fulvo-griseis dense tectus, disco prothoracis elytrisq. basi et fere in medio fascia lata abbreviata nigro-fusca notatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Delagoa Bay.

Broadly ovate, closely covered with fulvous-grey scales, the disc of the prothorax and a large **L**-shaped patch on the base of the elytra dark brown; head irregularly excavated between the two well-developed superciliary ridges; basal half of the rostrum roughly punctured; basal joint of the funicle pyriform; club oblong, pointed; prothorax scarcely broader than long, narrower at the apex, the sides rounded, disc with rough irregular tubercles, but having a marked interrupted groove in the middle; elytra at the sides more than twice as broad as the prothorax at the base, not suddenly declivous posteriorly, each elytron with three rows of tubercles, the two inner not continued beyond the declivity, the outer row bounding the disc of about ten contiguous tubercles, at the shoulder a short row of three, all closely covered with scales; three intermediate segments of the abdomen of equal length; legs closely covered with greyish scales, and dotted with black setæ; three basal joints of the tarsi very short and broad.

DYEROCERA.

Rostrum crassum, difforme; scrobes transversæ, ab oculis distantes. Antennæ validæ; scapus brevis; funiculus sex-articulatus, articulis totis transversis ad clavam gradatim latoribus. Prothorax elevatus, apice truncatus, lobis ocularibus ciliatis. Elytra convexa, ampliata. Tibiæ apice extus productæ; tarsi angustati. Rima pectoralis obsoleta.

This genus would perhaps be better placed in the *Brachycerinae*, as the antennæ are only partially geniculate, and the mandibles, so far as I can make out, are covered by the mentum; but the six-jointed funicle, the large ocular lobes, and the depression, hardly amounting to a canal, in front of the anterior coxæ, have decided me, at any rate provisionally, to refer it to the *Byrsopinae*. In the exponent of this genus the sculpture of the head and rostrum is very complex; on the elytra there are a number of large and small tubercles, apparently arranged in a row, but under a Codington they are seen to be very much mixed.

Dyerocera grvida. (Pl. XI., fig. 9).

D. breviter ovata, squamis minutis cinereis vestita; prothorace confuse granulata; elytris globosis, quasi seriatim tuberculatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Transvaal.

Shortly ovate, black, shining, not closely covered with minute ashy scales; head moderately broad; eyes large, a ridge over each, between them a Y-shaped glossy black raised mark; rostrum short, arched, the basal half with a glossy black median ridge with two or three tubercles at the sides, anteriorly a well-marked groove, the apex on each side with a porrect cylindrical process; antennæ blackish, the first joint of the funicle scarcely as long as broad; the club shortly ovate, pointed, and clearly marked off from, although closely contiguous to, the last joint of the funicle; prothorax very transverse, the sides expanded and tuberculate, the disc clouded with about nine irregular glossy tubercles, a row of smaller ones at the base; elytra globose, the base lower than the prothorax at its junction, covered above with irregular rows of tubercles, several of the smaller more or less granular, the larger more or less semicircular at the top, the cavity behind filled with minute hairs, the spaces between the tubercles unequally and more or less deeply pitted, sutural row raised at the base; abdomen

closely embraced by the elytra, the three intermediate segments of equal length; legs dotted with long white setæ; last tarsal joint nearly as long as the three preceding together.

LIASOTUS.

Caput latum; rostrum breve; scrobes arcuatæ. Antennæ breves; funiculus articulo basali longiusculo, cæteris valde transversis; clava distincta. Prothorax ad latera rotundatus. Elytra ovata. Tibiæ apice intus spinosæ; tarsi breves, validi. Abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus conjunctis.

The only exponent of this genus has the facies of certain *Sparteceri*, but the contiguity of the intermediate coxæ requires it, according to Lacordaire's arrangement, to be placed among his "*Byrsopsides vrais*." The union of the two basal segments of the abdomen is probably not a reliable generic character, as it occurs in some species of *Byrsops*. There appears to be a small triangular scutellum hardly to be distinguished from the elytra.

Liasotus oris. (Pl. XI., fig. 10).

L. oblongo-ovatus, squamositate grisea omnino dense tectus, supra foveis determinatis impressus; elytris postice tuberculatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Natal.

Oblong ovate, everywhere closely covered with a pure grey squamosity, except a dark spot on each elytron at the base; head very broad, and having two slight depressions between the eyes; rostrum as broad as long, a single tubercle at the base, and sparsely punctured; antennæ with a short robust scape; first joint of the funicle rather longer than broad, the rest very transverse and of equal breadth throughout; club ovate, pointed, black; prothorax slightly transverse, narrowly bilobed at the apex, deeply pitted on the disc, less so at the sides; elytra shortly ovate, the sides broad and inflexed, irregularly and closely pitted, the intervals, except at the base, more or less tuberculate, tubercles in three lines on each elytron, the outer lines of seven tubercles extending from the shoulder to the apex, the intermediate line of four and the interior of three, the larger tubercles conical, each having a minute black seta arising just below its apex behind; abdomen slightly punctured.

OPHRYODOTUS.

Rostrum modice elongatum, basi angustius; scrobes supra oculos currentes. Antennæ graciles; articulus basalis funiculo quam cæteris simul sumpti paulo longior. Prothorax angustus. Elytra triangularia postice modice declivia. Pectus excavatum. Coxæ intermediæ separatæ. Abdomen segmento basali ampliato. Pedes mediocres; tibiæ rectæ, intermediæ et posteriores apice extus tri-quadri-spinosæ.

The scrobe passing above the eye is, so far as I know, a character unique. The great length comparatively of the basal joint of the funicle is quite exceptional in this group, and throughout the family it is rarely met with. The corbels of the posterior tibiæ are only slightly cavernous, while the apex externally is furnished with four short stiff spines, the intermediate tibiæ having only three.

Ophryodotus singularis. (Pl. XI., fig. 2).

O. oblongus, omnino griseo-squamosus; caput supra oculum utrinque tuberculum magnum obsitum; rostrum in medio sulcatum; prothorax ad latera tuberculatus, disco lineis duabus alte elevatis tuberculatis instructo; elytra seriatim tuberculata, tuberculi valde inæquali; tarsi breviusculi. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. South Africa.

A small spinose species with an unusually narrow prothorax. Head convex above, a large triangular tubercle above each eye, the deep hollow between them continuous with the groove on the rostrum; antennæ pale ferruginous, tomentose, the club distinct, large, ovate; prothorax narrow throughout, prolonged over the head, lobes moderate ocular, on each side a row of three spines, and with two strongly raised lines on the disc crowned with irregular spiniform tubercles, the space between the lines forming a deep groove having a slightly raised line, punctured on each side, in the middle; scutellum punctiform, covered with a white tomentum; elytra at the base slightly sloping away to the shoulders, where it is about three times broader than the prothorax, thence gradually narrowing to the apex and terminating in two conical slightly diverging tubercles, seriate-punctate, the interstices raised, the third and sixth forming two strongly elevated lines, each crowned with a row of mostly large more or less conical tubercles, the inner row only continued to the apex; body beneath with scattered punctures partly concealed by scales;

femora slightly thickened in the middle; tarsi with a few long black setæ.

PEZERPES.

Rostrum difforme; scrobes laterales, ad partem anteriorem oculi attingentes; scapus antennarum valde clavatus; funiculus articulo basali elongato; clava magna; prothorax oblongus; elytra prothorace latiora; pectus antice excavatum; abdomen segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis, sutura invisâ; coxæ anticæ separatae; femora tibiæque incrassatae; tarsi exigui; sutura prima abdominis invisâ.

In technical characters this genus comes very near *Synthocus*, although very different in facies, but the scrobe not passing beneath the eye at once distinguishes it. The smallness of the tarsi and the stout femora and tibiæ are very noticeable. The first and second abdominal segments show no trace of a suture between them.

Pezerypes rugosus. (Pl. XI., fig. 3).

P. angustus, oblongus, supra nodosus et tuberculatus, tomento griseo tectus; caput supra oculos tuberculis duobus validis instructum; prothorax profunde sulcatus; elytra subseriatim tuberculata, apice late rotundata. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. South Africa.

A small narrowly oblong species covered with a pale brownish tomentum, knotted and tuberculate above. Head with two large elevated tubercles above the eyes; rostrum gibbous, deeply grooved in the middle; antennæ testaceous, basal joint of the funicle not so long as the rest together; club stout, ovate; prothorax longer than broad, two elevated lines crowned with tubercles in the middle, with a deep groove between them, a large and a smaller tubercle on each side; elytra nearly twice as broad as the prothorax, broadly rounded at the apex, each with four unequal rows of tubercles, the tubercles mostly cylindrical, the largest posterior, between them closely punctured; femora and tibiæ closely covered with a greyish tomentum; tarsi ferruginous, naked.

EURYXENA.

Rostrum mediocre. Antennæ breves, articulo basali funiculi crassiore. Prothorax transversus. Elytra brevia, planata, postice abrupta declivia. Pectus profunde excavatum. Mesosternum latum, antice truncatum. Pedes mediocres; femora paulo incrassata; tibiæ intus apice calcaratæ; tarsi graciles.

This genus is at once differentiated from *Synthocus* by its intermediate coxæ separated by a broad and truncate mesosternum, and tibiæ sharply spurred at the apex. The genus represented by a remarkable form with very broad elytra, abruptly declivous posteriorly.

Euryxena bruchoides. (Pl. XI., fig. 1).

E. latissime ovata, grisescens; prothorax cum capite squamositate griso-fulva sat dense tectus, hic tuberculato-marginatus; elytra latissima, supra planata, singulo linea flexuosa elevata munito; corpus infra pedesque squamositate grisea tecti. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cape.

Head and prothorax covered with a greyish-fulvous squamosity, but darker and thinner on the elytra; front of the head flattish, between the eyes two small approximate tubercles; rostrum longer than the head, transversely gibbous behind the middle; prothorax short, gradually rounded from the apex to the base, the disc very irregular and tuberculate, tubercles round the margin contiguous, each tipped with a black seta, tubercles in the middle and base fewer; no scutellum; elytra broader than long, flat above, each with a raised flexuous line, the suture with a finer raised line not continued to the declivity, the sides and shoulders tuberculate, at the base and away from the suture a manmilliform lobe projecting slightly over the prothorax, the declivity with two rows of small tubercles; basal segment of the abdomen as long as the three next together.

Spartecerus infaustus. (Pl. XI., fig. 12).

S. oblongo-ovatus, niger, fere esquamosus, supra confertim rugoso-tuberculatus; rostro antice elevato, grosse tuberculato, a capite profundissime separato; elytris ovatis, modice convexis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Transvaal.

Oblong ovate, black, nearly scaleless, above closely covered with coarse but delicately granulate tubercles; head rounded, but with a slight depression in front and a short ridge over each eye; rostrum much broader at the apex, considerably raised above the head at the base, from which it is marked off by a very deep fissure; basal joint of the funicle scarcely stouter than the second; prothorax moderately transverse, rounded at the sides, tubercles flattish, more or less coalescing, anteriorly a transverse groove

between them; scutellum very small; elytra moderately convex, rounded at the apex, tubercles varying in size, arranged in irregular rows with unequal depressions between them, the third row raised on the declivity; body beneath, tibiæ and tarsi closely clothed with a rusty scurf; second abdominal segment as long as the next two together, and separated from the first by a curved suture.

Compared to the type, *S. angulatus*, this is an aberrant form, and will by-and-bye, no doubt, be raised to generic rank; another member probably of the "Pseudo" or "Para" nomenclature.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI.

- FIG. 1. *Euryxena bruchoides*; sterna and coxæ.
 2. *Ophryodotus singularis*; side view of the head.
 3. *Pezerpes rugosus*; side view of the head.
 4. *Byrsops vittigera*; antenna.
 5. ,, *eximia*.
 6. ,, *encausta*; fore tarsus and part of tibia.
 7. ,, *plumbea*.
 8. ,, *tersula*.
 9. *Dyerocera gravida*; side view of the head.
 10. *Liasotus ovis*; front view of the head and rostrum.
 11. *Daulaxius stolatus*; side view of the head.
 12. *Spartecerus infaustus*; side view of the head.